

CLAIMS

1. System for automatic determination of the density of an object (100) belonging to a set of objects, characterised in that it comprises:

- an apparatus (2) to determine a significant
5 dimension (x) of said object (100),

- an apparatus (30) to determine the intensity (I) of a photon beam attenuated by passing through said object (100),

- an acquisition, processing and analysis
10 apparatus (200),

- means (70, 72, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88) of transporting the object (100) to the apparatus (2) for determining its significant dimension (x) and towards the apparatus (30) for determining the attenuated
15 photon intensity,

- first means (74, 76, 78) of adjusting the position of the object (100) relative to the apparatus for determining its significant dimension (x), and

- second means (90, 92, 94, 96, 98) of adjusting
20 the position of the object (100) relative to the apparatus (30) for determining the attenuated photon intensity,

and in that said first and second adjustment means are capable of moving the object (100) with a precision
25 of the order of one micron with respect to a support plate (150) on which the elements making up the system are installed,

and in that the position of the object (100) relative to the apparatus (30) for determining the

attenuated intensity (I) is adjusted as a function of the significant dimension (x) of said object (100).

2. System set forth in claim 1, characterised in
5 that the acquisition, processing and analysis apparatus (200) includes a computer (170) in which a dedicated software is installed that runs series of instructions and calculation algorithms used in the automatic method for determination of the density of the object (100).

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3. System set forth in either claim 1 or 2, characterised in that the acquisition, processing and analysis apparatus (200) gives the relative variation
 $(\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho})$ of the density (ρ) of the object (100), relative
15 to the known density of at least one standard density object (emas) belonging to the same set of objects (100).

4. System set forth in any one of claims 1 to 3,
20 characterised in that the apparatus (2) for determination of the significant dimension of the object (100) includes:

- a first infrared assembly (4, 6) composed of a first infrared emitter (4) and a first infrared
25 receiver (6),

a second infrared assembly (8, 10) composed of a second infrared emitter (8) and a second infrared receiver (10),

the two infrared assemblies (4, 6; 8, 10) being
30 separated from each other by a known distance (d), and

emitting infrared beams that are parallel to each other,

and the significant dimension (x) of the object (100) is deduced from the infrared response obtained when the object (100) is moved so as to intercept the first infrared beam and the second infrared beam in sequence, along a direction substantially perpendicular to the direction of the axes (12, 14) of the two beams, said infrared response corresponding to the fraction (24) of the second beam non yet intercepted by the object (100) when it is still intercepting half (22) of the first beam.

5. System set forth in claim 4, characterised in that the determination apparatus (2) also includes a third photoelectric transceiver assembly (16, 18) arranged on the input side of the first infrared assembly (4, 6) with respect to the second infrared assembly (8, 10) and intended to make a prior adjustment of the intensity of the two infrared beams.

6. System set forth in either claim 4 or 5, characterised in that the significant dimension (x) of the object (100) is obtained after moving said object QN times and measuring Q infrared responses RI(q), where q is between 1 and Q, with a relation of the following type:

$$x = A_4.(\text{average RI}(q))^4 + A_3.(\text{average RI}(q))^3 + A_2.(\text{average RI}(q))^2 + A_1.(\text{average RI}(q))^1 + A_0,$$

where A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 , are coefficients obtained previously applying the same relation to at least four objects with standard dimension ($edim$), for which an infrared response $RI(edim)$ is measured.

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7. System set forth in any one of claims 1 to 6, characterised in that the apparatus (30) for determining the attenuated intensity of a photon beam is a gamma spectrometry determination apparatus, comprising:

- an assembly (32) formed from a source and a collimator,
- an assembly (40) formed from a detector and a collimator,
- 15 - a gamma photon acquisition and counting system (48).

8. System set forth in claim 7, characterised in that the acquisition and counting system (48) comprises:

- a high-density germanium detector,
- a preamplifier (50),
- a Digital Signal Processor (DSP) (52),
- a high voltage module (54),
- 25 - a network module (56),
- a data acquisition computer (170),
- a cryostat (60).

9. System set forth in any one of claims 1 to 8, characterised in that the transport means (70, 72, 80,

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82, 84, 86, 88) comprise a turntable (70) and a stepping motor (72) driving said turntable (70).

10. System set forth in any one of claims 1 to 9,
5 characterised in that the transport means comprise a handling arm (80).

11. System set forth in claim 10, characterised in that the handling arm (80) is an articulated arm
10 equipped with an end clamp (82) intended to grip and put the object (100) down.

12. System set forth in any one of claims 3 to 11, characterised in that the first adjustment means
15 comprise:

- a slide (74) to fix the position of a base (26) of the apparatus (2) for determining the significant dimension of the object along a direction X;

- an actuator (76) to bring the first infrared
20 assembly (4, 6) closer to or further from the second infrared assembly (8, 10) of said apparatus (2) along a Y direction perpendicular to the X direction;

- an actuator (78) to move said base (26) of said apparatus (2) along a direction Z perpendicular to the
25 plane (X, Y).

13. System set forth in any one of claims 1 to 12, characterised in that the second adjustment means comprise an irradiation support (90) onto which the
30 object (100) is installed between a source (32) and a detector (40) in the apparatus (30) for determining the

attenuated intensity of the photon beam passing through the object (100).

14. System set forth in claim 13, characterised in
5 that the second adjustment means comprise:

- a slide (94) to fix an irradiation support (90) along a direction X,

- an actuator (96) to move said irradiation support (90) between a source (32) and a detector (40)
10 in the apparatus (30) for determining the attenuated intensity of the photon beam passing through the object (100), along a direction X.

- an actuator (98) to move said irradiation support (90) between a source (32) and a detector (40)
15 in the apparatus (300) for determining the attenuated intensity of the photon beam passing through the object (100), along a direction Z perpendicular to the plane (X, Y).

20 15. Method for using the system for automatically determining the density of an object (100) belonging to a set of objects according to any one of claims 1 to 14, said system comprising an apparatus (2) to determine a significant dimension (x) of an object
25 (100) and an apparatus (30) to determine the intensity (I) of a photon beam attenuated by passing through said object (100), characterised in that it includes the following calibration steps:

- a step 1 to calibrate the position of two
30 infrared assemblies (4, 6; 8, 10) in the apparatus (2)

to determine the significant dimension of objects (100),

- a step 2 to calibrate the position of an irradiation support (90) of the gamma spectrometry apparatus (30) used to determine the intensity of the photon beam attenuated by passing through objects (100),

- a step 3 to calibrate the measurement of the source-detector (32, 40) assembly of the apparatus (30),

and in that it includes steps to actually determine the significant dimension (x) of objects (100), that are done on each object (100) in said set of objects.

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16. Method set forth in claim 15, characterised in that the calibration step 1 includes operator input of a set of input parameters using an interactive module. These parameters include:

20 - configuration of components that have a micrometric displacement including two actuators (76, 78),

- configuration of the turntable (70), in other words the nature of the objects that occupy different locations provided on the turntable,

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- the position occupied by each standard dimension object (edim) on the turntable (70),

- a position (Z_{measure}) along the Z direction of a base (26) of the apparatus (2),

- positions $Y(1)$ and $Y(N)$ limiting a displacement interval of the first infrared assembly (4, 6) along the Y direction,

- a displacement step (INT) of the first infrared assembly (4, 6) along the Y direction.

17. Method set forth in claim 16, characterised in that the calibration step 1 also includes the following operations:

10 a) displacement of the base (26) along the Z direction as far as the (Z_{measure}) position,

b) angular displacement of the turntable (70) so as to transport a standard dimension object (edim) as far as its initial measurement position with respect to
15 the apparatus (2),

c) displacement of the first infrared assembly (4, 6) along the Y direction as far as its start position ($Y(1)$),

d) progressive displacement of the first infrared assembly (4, 6) along the Y direction in successive increments of (INT), moving it away from the second infrared assembly (8, 10) fixed at a position Y_{FIX} between the $Y(1)$ and $Y(N)$ positions, and simultaneous determination of the infrared response ($RI(n)$) of the
20 object (edim) corresponding to each position ($Y(n)$):

e) calculate the optimum infrared response RI_{OPT} ,

f) calculate the optimum position Y_{OPT} of the first infrared assembly (4, 6) with respect to the second infrared assembly (8, 10).

18. Method set forth in claim 17, characterised in that the operation d) for progressive displacement includes the following sub-operations:

5 d-1) angular displacement of the turntable (70) so as to transport the standard dimension object (edim) to its final measurement position,

d-2) measure the infrared response (RI(n)) of said standard dimension object (edim),

10 d-3) angular displacement of the turntable (70) so as to bring the standard dimension object (edim) to its initial measurement position.

19. Method set forth in either claim 17 or 18, characterised in that the optimum infrared response
15 RI_{OPT} is obtained using the relation:

$$RI_{OPT} = \frac{RI_{MAX} - RI_{MIN}}{2}$$

where: RI_{MIN} is the value of the minimum saturation of the infrared response,

20 and: RI_{MAX} is the value of the maximum saturation of the infrared response.

20. Method set forth in any one of claims 17 to 19, characterised in that the operation f) to calculate the optimum position Y_{OPT} is obtained as follows:

25 If $\frac{RI_{OPT} - RI(j)}{RI_{OPT} - RI(k)} < 1$, then Y_{OPT} = Y(j)

If $\frac{RI_{OPT} - RI(j)}{RI_{OPT} - RI(k)} > 1$, then Y_{OPT} = Y(k)

where $RI(j)$ and $RI(k)$ are two previously calculated values of the infrared response between which the required optimum response RI_{OPT} lies, that correspond to two positions $Y(j)$ and $Y(k)$ of the first
5 infrared assembly (4, 6) respectively.

21. Method set forth in any one of claims 15 to 20, characterised in that the calibration step 2 includes operator input of a set of input parameters
10 using an interactive module. These parameters include:

- configuration of components that have a micrometric displacement, including two actuators (96, 98),
- configuration of the turntable (70), in other
15 words the nature of the objects that occupy different locations provided on the turntable,
- the position occupied by each standard density object (emas) on the turntable (70),
- a measurement duration or count time,
- 20 - positions $Z(1)$ and $Z(N)$ limiting a displacement interval of an irradiation support (90) along the Z direction,
- a number M of measurements of the photon intensity attenuated by passing through each standard
25 density object, for each position $Z(i)$ occupied by the irradiation support, for $i=1, \dots, N$.

22. Method set forth in claim 21, characterised in that the calibration step 2 also includes the following
30 operations:

- a) determination of the significant dimension (x_{emas}) of each standard density object (emas),
- b) angular displacement of the turntable (70) by an angle (A), in order to transport said standard
5 density object (emas) into an intermediate position in which it will be gripped by a gripping arm (80),
- c) positioning of said object (emas) on an irradiation support (90),
- d) actual adjustment of the position of the
10 irradiation support (90) with respect to a source (32) and an associated detector (40),
- e) return transport of the object with standard density (emas) on the turntable (70) repeating the sequence described in operation c) but in the reverse
15 order.

23. Method set forth in claim 22, characterised in that operation c) to position the object (emas) on the irradiation support (90) includes the following sub-
20 operations:

- c-1) displacement of the irradiation support (90) downwards, along the Z direction,
- c-2) displacement of the gripping arm (80) from its waiting position to become vertically in line with
25 the intermediate position of the object (emas),
- c-3) gripping the object emas by the gripping arm (80), and then transport of the object until it is vertically in line with the top face (92) of the irradiation support (90),

c-4) displacement of the irradiation support 90 as far as the position $Z(1)$, upwards and along the Z direction,

5 c-5) put the object (emas) down on the top face (92) of the irradiation support (90) using the handling arm 80,

c-6) displacement and return of the handling arm (80) as far as its waiting position,

10 c-7) force the object (emas) into contact with a stop on the top face (92) along the Y direction.

24. Method set forth in either claim 22 or 23, characterised in that the operation d) to actually adjust the position of the irradiation support (90) with respect to the source (32) and the associated
15 detector (40) includes the following sub-operations:

d-1) progressive displacement of the irradiation support (90) along the Z direction between two predetermined positions $Z(1)$ and $Z(N)$,

20 d-2) for each position $Z(i)$, $i = 1, \dots, N$, irradiation of the standard density object (emas) by the photon beam a number M of times, which leads to a set of values of attenuated intensity $I(i, J)$, where $i = 1, \dots, N$ represents the number of successive
25 positions $Z(i)$ occupied by the irradiation support (90) and $j = 1, \dots, M$ represents the number of irradiations made at each position $Z(i)$,

d-3) calculate the optimum position (Z_{OPT}) of the irradiation support (90) starting from an order 4
30 polynomial regression of positions $Z(i)$ with respect to the attenuated intensities $I(i, j)$, this order 4

polynomial regression being predetermined and integrated as a data item of an acquisition, processing and analysis apparatus (200).

5 25. Method set forth in any one of claims 15 to 24, characterised in that the step 3 to calibrate the measurement of the gamma spectrometry determination apparatus 30 includes the following automated operations:

10 a) measurement of the photon intensity (I_{emas}) attenuated by passing through a standard density object ($emas$),

 b) calculate the attenuation mass coefficient (μ_m) of the standard density object, using the following
15 relation:

$$\rho_{emas} = \frac{1}{\mu_m x_{emas}} L_n \frac{I_{emas}}{I_o}$$

20 26. Method set forth in any one of claims 15 to 25, characterised in that the actual determination steps also include:

 - a step 4 to determine the significant dimension (x) of the object (100) to be tested,

 - a step 5 to transport the object (100) towards
25 the irradiation support (90),

 - a step 6 to adjust the position of the object (100) by adjusting the position of the irradiation support (90) with respect to a source (32) and an associated detector (40),

- a step 7 to determine the attenuated intensity (I) of the photon beam transmitted through the object (100),

- a step 8 for acquisition, processing and
5 analysis of the spectrum obtained,

- a step 9 to determine the relative variation $\frac{\Delta\rho}{\rho}$
of the density (ρ) of the object (100), relative to the
density of one or several standard density object(s)
(emas),

10 - a step 10 for return transport of the object
(100) as far as its location on the turntable (70).

27. Method set forth in claim 26, characterised in
that the step 4 to determine the significant dimension
15 (x) of the object (100) to be tested consists of the
operator inputting a set of input parameters using an
interactive module. These parameters include:

- configuration of the turntable (70), in other
words the nature of objects that occupy the different
20 locations on the turntable,

- the location occupied by the object (100) on the
turntable (70),

- a position (Z_{measure}) along the Z direction of the
base (26) of the apparatus (2),

25 - a number P of infrared measurements for each
standard dimension object (edim(n)), $n = 1, \dots, N$, where
N is the number of standard dimension objects,

- a number Q of infrared measurements for the
object (100).

28. Method set forth in claim 27, characterised in that the step 4 to determine the significant dimension (x) of the object (100) to be tested also includes the following operations:

5 a) displacement of a base (26) in the apparatus (2) along the Z direction as far as the position (Z_{measure}),

 b) displacement of a first infrared assembly (4, 6) along the Y direction, as far as a position (Y_{measure})
10 defined by: $Y_{\text{measure}} = Y_{\text{OPT}} + (X_{\text{edim}} - X_{\text{edimAVE}})$, where:

Y_{OPT} is the optimum position obtained in calibration step 1,

X_{edim} is the dimension of the standard dimension object (edim) used during the calibration step 1,

15 X_{edimAVE} is the significant average dimension of all standard dimension objects (edim),

 c) measurement of the infrared response $RI(p)$, repeated P times, $p = 1, \dots, P$ of N standard dimension objects ($\text{edim}(n)$), $n = 1, \dots, N$, which leads to a set of
20 values $RI(n, p)$,

 d) actual calculation of the significant dimension of the object (100).

29. Method set forth in claim 28, characterised in
25 that the operation d) to actually calculate the significant dimension (x) of the object (100) is done as follows:

 d-1) use of an order 4 polynomial regression of the significant dimensions $x_{\text{edim}(n)}$ of each of the N
30 objects with standard dimension (edim), as a function

of the average $RI_{\text{edimAVE}} = \frac{\sum RI(n,p)}{P}$ of infrared responses of said object with standard dimension $\text{edim}(n)$, to calculate the coefficients A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3, A_4 of a relation of the following type:

$$5 \quad x_{\text{edim}}(n) = A_4 \cdot (RI_{\text{edimAVE}}(n))^4 + A_3 \cdot (RI_{\text{edimAVE}}(n))^3 + A_2 \cdot (RI_{\text{edimAVE}}(n))^2 + A_1 \cdot (RI_{\text{edimAVE}}(n))^1 + A_0,$$

d-2) measurement of the infrared response $RI(q)$, repeated Q times, $q = 1, \dots, Q$ of the object 100 to be tested, and calculate the average $RI = \frac{\sum RI(q)}{Q}$ of these

10 infrared responses, and calculate the significant dimension (x) of the object (100) by the following relation:

$$15 \quad x = A_4 \cdot (RI)^4 + A_3 \cdot (RI)^3 + A_2 \cdot (RI)^2 + A_1 \cdot (RI)^1 + A_0$$

30. Use of the system according to any one of claims 1 to 14 and of the method set forth in any one of claims 15 to 29, for testing objects (100) being manufactured.

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31. Use set forth in claim 30, wherein objects (100) are nuclear fuel pellets.